



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1878.

The Senate to-day passed the bill to confer judicial powers upon consuls. It also passed a resolution directing the attention of the President to the Chinese opium trade. A resolution looking to restricting the jurisdiction of U. S. Courts was adopted. The District of Columbia government bill was further considered.

In the House of Representatives a bill was reported by Mr. Goode for the appropriation of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to educational purposes. The Army appropriation bill was further amended.

Mr. McCormick, United States Commissioner at the Paris Exposition, carried the appropriation made by Congress for that exposition to Paris with him, but the exhibition has hardly commenced before he sends back for more money, and the Cabinet is now seriously considering the advisability of asking Congress for another appropriation. The country is so prosperous now, so few articles are taxed, taxes are so low, and the request so reasonable, that we doubt whether it will meet with much opposition, at least in that branch of Congress that is willing to pay millions of dollars for improving the navigation of streams, the waters of which are hardly as deep as a heavy dew. Considering the poor show the United States makes at the exposition, the amount of money already expended upon it, and the little good that apparently is to result from it, except to those friends of the administration who draw the expenses of their European tours out of the fund appropriated for it, and for various other reasons that will readily suggest themselves to all who may devote a moment's reflection to the subject, we hope the request referred to may be refused, and that if Congress has more money at its disposal than it knows what to do with, it will lower the taxes, and supply the consequent deficit in the annual budget with the surplus already collected.

Arrangements and preparations involving the expenditure of large sums of money for flowers, music, and conveyance, are now in progress for decorating soldiers' graves in different parts of the country. For few things have sensible people greater admiration than for an appropriate exhibition of sentiment, but for nothing do they entertain a greater contempt than for an ill timed and out of place manifestation of that same sentiment, and that such conditions affect memorial celebrations, at present, there can be no reasonable doubt. Leaving out of view the unpleasant reminiscences of the war they are calculated to revive, we have only to allude to the impoverished state in which the widows and children of many of those whose remains fill soldiers' graves now are, in order to show the folly of spending on the dead the money so much needed by the living. If memorial associations must exist, let them be for the purpose of collecting and annually distributing funds for the support of the wives and single female children of those whose natural protectors were taken away by the war. For that purpose, they will have at least reasonable existence, but if they are to squander the money they collect upon flowers, and music and carriages, while the families of those they pretend to honor are in want of bread and meat, they had better disband at once.

The radical tone in regard to Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, has changed sooner than we anticipated. At the first intimation of his purpose to oppose the Potter resolution he suddenly became in their expressed estimation "that grand old man," but now that the resolution has passed in spite of his opposition, he as suddenly resumes his old place in their opinion, and they say "his opposition was tinged with a selfish and unpatriotic desire to gobble up the Administration by placing it under obligations to the anti-Tilden wing of the democracy for the preservation of its official safety, and that he is a schemer."

It is understood that Doorkeeper Field of the House of Representatives denies that he ever was a republican, in thought, word or deed, or that he ever voted for Gen. Grant, and says that though he did apply to Gen. Grant for office his application was only endorsed by democrats. We publish this denial, in justice to Gen. Field, because, at the time of his election, we stated, upon information furnished by a gentleman who was positive in regard to the correctness of his statement, that Gen. Field had voted for Gen. Grant, and had asked him, the gentleman referred to, who is not a democrat, to endorse applications both for himself and his son.

Advices from New York state that the syndicate has practically closed out the \$50,000,000 four and a half loan, \$40,000,000 being disposed of here and the remaining \$10,000,000 sent to Europe. From this it would appear that Secretary Sherman need not have been in such a hurry to place the bonds, and that he could have disposed of them much more advantageously had his efforts in behalf of the interest of the Government been as earnest as those he has exerted since in his attempt to avoid or counteract the probable effect of the Potter resolution.

During the late celebration at the colored institute at Hampton President Hayes, who attended, was astonished to hear one of the speakers, a very dark skinned young man from South Carolina, denounce on the "Dangers of Universal Suffrage." Mr. Hayes knew full well how he had avoided the dangers of that principle, but he was astounded to know that a colored youth appreciated them.

Foreign News.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A German newspaper states that Great Britain has ordered of the Siemens telegraph works at Berlin, immediately, two hundred electric lights for the British fleet. These illuminate darkness to a distance of 250 yards.

Austrian opposition to the aggrandizement of Montenegro towards the Adriatic Sea becomes more pronounced. There is some talk of Austrian occupation of Antivari and Spitz.

A Vienna correspondent says:—"Russia was long ago informed of Austria's determination in this respect."

The Serbian Chamber of Deputies has voted seven hundred and fifty thousand francs for clothing and mounting troops.

The Russo-Turkish Commission has failed to agree upon a line of demarcation, the Russians claiming several points which the Turks refuse to concede.

The fire among the buildings of the Sublime Porte proves to have been the work of an incendiary. One and a half million dollars deposited there was lost.

Montenegro has assured Count Andrássy that she intends to keep the peace, and that her attitude will be strictly defensive.

The St. Petersburg Agency Russia says so far all seems to augur well for the assembling of the Congress.

Notwithstanding the confident expectation of an early meeting of the Congress, Austrian military preparations are unabated.

The London Standard this morning says:—"The Cabinet Council sat three hours yesterday and will resume its deliberations to-day. We can renew with considerable confidence the statement that the difficulties are in a fair way of being removed. The prospects of peace are certainly brighter to-day than they have been for some time past."

The Czar is resolute in regard to the retrocession of Bessarabia, but has made considerable advances in regard to the limits of Bulgaria. There need be no surprise if Russia, under pressure, consents to reduce the indemnity one half or even more.

The burning of the Sublime Porte buildings and the attempt of Ali Suavi to proclaim Murad Sultan taken in conjunction with the approach of the Russians to Constantinople, cause the belief that the Sultan has placed himself under the protection of the Russians.

A dispatch from San Stefano says the statements relative to the insurance are gross exaggerations. No reports of an engagement have been received for some time past.

A special from Rome says:—"Austria, fearing in the event of war a possible attempt on the part of Italy to seize Trent and the surrounding territory, has doubled the garrisons and quartered 45,000 troops in the Austrian Tyrol."

The London Daily News' Vienna dispatch reports that large quantities of stores are going to Trieste for transport to Dalmatian ports. Iron clads will leave immediately in the same direction.

A plan is under consideration at Vienna and at the Porte, for a joint Austro-Turkish occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Austria awaits the sanction of the Porte and the Powers before taking any step. One object of the occupation would be to check the ambitious designs of Serbia and Montenegro.

The first vessels, two in number, of the fleet carrying Indian troops arrived at Malta yesterday.

A special from St. Petersburg reports that three army corps have been ordered to Finland, where a considerable force is concentrating. The Government has ordered, in the event of war, that all cruisers shall be manned by regular seamen and marines.

LONDON, May 25.—2 p. m.—International stocks have suddenly become very flat on a stock exchange rumor of a split in the British Cabinet. The rumor is not traceable to any reliable source. The Cabinet meets to-day for further consideration of Count Schouvaloff's proposals.

LONDON, May 25.—The Times, in its leading editorial article this morning referring to the interview of Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, with Lord Salisbury, Foreign Secretary, and the subsequent Cabinet Council, expresses the opinion that there is legitimate ground for the favorable impression which everywhere prevails respecting the results of Count Schouvaloff's mission.

The Journal de St. Petersburg referring to the assistance of the London papers on the acceptance by Russia of the British formula of submitting the entire treaty to the Congress says:—"If there is a serious desire that the Congress should meet and we hope it will meet, the formula will easily be found. If unfortunately it should not meet, it is not a question of formula which will have prevented it. In a very short time the world will know what to think about the matter."

LONDON, May 25.—The Russo-Turkish commission which was reported in a dispatch from Constantinople, yesterday, had failed to agree upon a line of demarcation between the Turkish and Russian forces, consisted of Russian and Turkish corps commanders appointed at General Todleben's suggestion to fix a new line of demarcation and make new regulations for the better preservation of peace in the present dangerous proximity of the two armies. The Russian and Turkish soldiers, where the lines are in contact, fraternize cordially, and no trouble is apprehended despite the failure of the commission to agree, but it was thought advisable to have the lines further apart and more precise regulations. The health of the Russian troops is improving.

VIENNA, May 25.—The Turks will to-day evacuate and the Austrians occupy the Island of Ada Kaleh in the Danube.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In yesterday's debate in the German Parliament on the Anti-Socialist bill, Herr Benigsen charged the Federal Council with introducing a bill which they knew would be overwhelmingly rejected, in order to have a pretext for the dissolution of Parliament. He warned the council that this was a dangerous experiment, and said that the National Liberals do not believe that the general condition of Germany requires the establishment of a dictatorship. Herr Loebknecht, a Socialist leader, said that his party refuse to participate in a debate based on the assumption that the Socialists encourage murder. Herr Richter, for the Advanced Liberals, and Herr Joerg, for the Ultramontanes, declared that the Government had wicked at Socialism in order to discredit the political influence of the middle classes. Under this species of fostering the evil had attained formidable proportions, and could only be cured by industrial and educational progress.

The first clause of the Anti-Socialist bill was defeated in Parliament yesterday by a vote of 251 to 57. Herr Hofman then, on behalf of the Government, withdrew the bill. The session of Parliament closed last night.

A Berlin correspondent says the Emperor and Prince Bismarck both oppose Dr. Falk's retirement from the Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and Dr. Falk himself seems to have repented of his request for permission to go.

The Government has caused it to be stated that the dissolution of Parliament is not contemplated in the event of the failure of the Anti-Socialist bill.

The report of a committee of Congress at Washington, recommending the crossing of American troops into Mexico, has caused great excitement in the city of Mexico. The Mexicans fear that Texas filibusters will combine with Lerdoists, and thereby be enabled to get up raids either way. It is uncertain whether Vallarta will accept

the Ministry of Foreign Relations ad interim if offered. Gusto Benitez, a prominent leader in Congress, is mentioned as likely to be appointed to fill the vacancy. Benitez is considered to be unfavorably disposed towards Americans and all other foreigners.

A dispatch from Madrid says: It is stated that the riot at Barcelona had more of a socialistic than a political origin. Barcelona has long been the home of a large number of internationalists and communists who occasionally give the authorities much trouble, and the riot yesterday was instigated by them. The small disturbances in the provinces are understood to have been gotten up by communistic agents. No importance is attributed to the outbreak. The number of the insurgents is insignificant. They have been driven to the mountains, pursued by troops.

At a dinner at Montreal last night the Governor General made a speech, in which he characterized the Fenian rumors and demonstrations as mere Celtic effervescences. He would not say a word against his fellow Irishmen, whom he had ever found ready to warmly welcome him, as the representative of the Queen or in an individual capacity. He admitted that in the past Ireland had not been properly treated, but for centuries her sister island had endeavored to redress those grievances. He did not think the Fenian movement would amount to anything, but if it did, it must be severely repressed.

LONDON, May 25.—The Duchess of Argyll is dead.

LONDON, May 25.—The Manchester Guardian says: "From Liverpool we learn that orders have been received there to ship American cotton for consumption in the mills of Bombay. It is intended with this material to commence the manufacture of shirtings and other medium classes of cloth in India. This cotton will pass into India, duty free, while goods made from the same kind of cotton in this country will pay an import duty of five per cent."

Emile Houillon's Suicide.

COLUMBUS, TEXAS, May 25, 1878.—Emile Houillon, a lawyer, sentenced to be hanged here yesterday for killing Mathias Malech, another lawyer, in Colorado county, on February 25, 1876, committed suicide yesterday morning by taking strychnine, and dying in great agony, clutching and shaking the prison bars with the spasms, as his limbs were violently convulsed. His attorneys, Messrs. Board & Simpson, were present with him in the jail until ten o'clock the previous evening, taking the prisoner's last statement. He denied that the killing was premeditated, saying that he had started to go to Feilburg to secure the attorney of witnesses in the trial of a case he had in the District Court, then in session, when he met Malech. Both were surprised, and angry words and an altercation ensued. Three shots were fired; one by Malech, one by himself and a third from Malech's pistol as Houillon took it away. He killed him finally with a Congress knife in self defense.

Mrs. Houillon was admitted and stayed in the cell with her husband Wednesday night, having been previously searched by a negro woman. There was an affectionate parting of the prisoner and his wife Thursday morning. Houillon was visited by many friends yesterday and seemed very cheerful.

He left a letter to Sheriff Toliver, in which he fully exonerated that officer, and says he procured the poison partly from Dr. Buze, who was sent to the penitentiary for forgery a year ago, and partly, from time to time, of Dr. Moore, the county physician.

Father Gary, a Catholic priest, attended the condemned man until twelve o'clock last night; and after he withdrew Houillon slept until three, when it is supposed he took the poison.

Doctors Weller and Bowers, of this city, were immediately called, but they came too late. Houillon told the doctors, "I'm terribly poisoned." His last words were: "Goodby, boys; here goes."

The sheriff and his guards are very generally censured, and there is great excitement in the community over the unexpected termination of a case which had taken a deep hold on public attention.

The Tornado in the West.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, May 25.—The Herald publishes the following additional particulars concerning the tornado at Mineral Point, Wisconsin. "An eye witness says the killed so far as he could learn were John Coleman, Mrs. Leonard, and Mrs. Zimmers' daughter, of Highland, two children of Mrs. Beardsley, Mrs. and Mr. Bohan, Wm. O. Oley, of Waldwick and Mr. Craven of the same place."

MILWAUKEE, May 25.—Much damage was done by the Tornado Tuesday night at Waukesha. Many houses were unroofed, large shade trees broken, sidewalks and fences destroyed, chimneys blown down, &c. The summer house, spring house and windmill at the Glenview Springs were completely wrecked. At the Silurian Springs the summer houses in course of construction were completely destroyed together with the wing containing the bathing rooms, while the main building was moved fifteen feet from its position. The roof of the town hall was torn off and the rafters hurled down through the building with such force as to demolish everything in their course, being driven into the ground in an upright position. At the Fountain House many of the trees planted several years ago were uprooted together with nearly all those planted this spring. The total loss is estimated at from \$10 to \$20,000.

THE WHEAT BELT MIGRATING.—The removal of the "Wheat Belt" westward is strikingly exhibited by the trade of Cleveland.—Only thirty-five years ago she shipped more wheat than any other port on the great lakes, Buffalo alone excepted. Massillon, now scarcely known in the wheat trade, was the chief point of original receipt, and received a larger amount of wheat than any other port of the world from the actual producers. Now both Cleveland and Massillon draw a large proportion of their breadstuffs from the Northwest. Westward the wheat producing region takes its way, but this condition of affairs, although it will last for many years, will not be permanent. With improved agriculture, wheat will again be grown in large quantities where it is now neglected, and the increased settlement of the West will, after a certain point is reached, provide consumers nearer the places of production in that region.—Buffalo Correspondence.

DARIEN CANAL.—The contract for the opening of an inter-oceanic ship canal across the Colombian territory was signed at Bogota on the 23d of March last. It is awarded to Lucien B. Wyse, chief of the Scientific Exploring Expedition. The concession is for ninety-nine years, at the expiration of which time the canal, with all appurtenances, is to be conceded to the Colombian Government. The stipulated time for constructing the canal is twelve years. It must have the length, depth and all other conditions necessary in order that sailing vessels and steamers of 140 meters long, a maximum beam of sixteen meters, and drawing eight meters of water, shall, with lowered topmasts, be able to pass.

MURDER.—A special dispatch says that Wm. Day, a boy in the employ of a Mr. Hamilton, at Taylorsville, Ill., on Thursday, murdered Mrs. Hamilton by cutting her head open with an axe while she was lying upon a sofa unconscious in sleep. The act, the boy states, was committed in revenge for a correction he had administered the day previous.

Virginia News.

The election in Norfolk on Thursday resulted as follows: John C. Tucker, Mayor; Thomas J. Barlow, Commonwealth's Attorney; R. Davenport, Doyle, City Attorney; Andrew Dalton, City Sergeant. In Fredericksburg all the old officers but one Councilman were re-elected. In Staunton the "The People's Reform Conservative Ticket" was badly beaten by the ticket nominated at the regular Conservative primaries.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran has presented to the State of Virginia a picture of the storming of a redoubt at the siege of Yorktown, painted by Lami, an eminent historical artist of France, and recently on exhibition in the Corcoran Art Gallery.

On Friday last, President Minor, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blacksburg, was indicted by the Grand Jury of Montgomery county for assault and battery on Prof. Lane of the same institution.

The annual celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday was conducted in royal fashion at Farmville, yesterday. The address was delivered by Mr. Alfred Moth, on the "Future of British Immigration to Virginia."

A colored child fell into a pond in Petersburg, yesterday evening. His brother, a little older than himself, jumped in to save him, and both were drowned.

A Massachusetts manufacturer has established a shoe factory at Beaver Dam, Hanover county, and is now turning out five hundred pairs of shoes per day.

All business was suspended in Norfolk and Portsmouth yesterday upon the occasion of the federal memorial celebration.

Among the postmasters appointed yesterday were, W. E. Slater, at Wytheville, and J. M. Rose, at Abingdon.

R. R. Burrows was thrown from his bucky in Richmond, yesterday afternoon, and badly injured.

Butter is only ten cents per pound, and very plentiful in Shenandoah county.

Eighth Congressional District.

HAMILTON, May 24.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

We have been much entertained in this part of Loudoun by the efforts of your correspondent from Manassas to get up a feeling against the present worthy representative of the Eighth Congressional District. There is one thing very apparent in the gentleman's communications, and that is, his personal feeling in the matter. He evidently owes the General a grudge of some sort, and is determined to pay it, and takes it as a personal affront for any man to say ought in his favor. No one expects him, and even the slightest reference to Gen. H. to prove there is no good in him. A careful perusal of the many letters of T. have failed to satisfy me, as yet, whether the gentleman really is so much exercised for our good, or whether he wishes to exalt himself. It certainly is a strange thing that Gen. Huston has so long successfully hoodwinked the people, and from T.'s standpoint, his presumption is amazing.

In the first place, he had no right to go into the army and accept promotion as he did—no matter if it was for gallant and meritorious conduct—when he knew he was not a graduate of a military school. And now, to exp the climax in the way of offending, he has allowed himself to be elected to Congress three times successively, against the wishes of his constituents, knowing himself to be, not only "one of the weakest," but also one of the most unpopular men in the district. And, in this connection, I might also say that it is a little singular that he would impose upon the Speaker of the House and our representatives in Congress as he does, and whenever Virginia needs, or is entitled to, representation upon an important committee, he should allow himself to be selected; when we know, and he must also, if he has read what T. says, him, that he has none of the requisite qualifications for these positions. It looks very much to me as though the General's associates in Congress, as well as his constituents, are now afflicted with "Huntism." It certainly is refreshing in these times to find so disinterested a patriot as T. is really making a martyr of himself and subjecting his motives to misconstruction, all for the good of the people of a neighboring district, whom he once lived among, and from whom he learned some of those virtues he has heretofore avowed himself the possessor of. And just to think, that the honest, simple-minded Quakers, he so graphically describes, as the personification of his many noble qualities he himself possesses, look upon Gen. H. as an able, honest, conservative, and efficient representative, and some of them have even had the temerity to vote for him. They ought in simple justice to T. to clothe themselves in "sackcloth and ashes" the balance of their days.

Now, in all candor, I would ask the gentleman from Manassas does he believe all he says to the disparagement of Gen. H.? Is he a bad man as he would have us believe? or has all he has written been done from a "real solicitude for our welfare"? If so, then he is entitled to our eternal gratitude; but, if he expects us to show our appreciation of his efforts in our behalf, by throwing Gen. Huston overboard, and taking up some one else, I fear he will be disappointed.

I myself, feel much good sense at this period in national affairs to set aside a man like Gen. Huston, true and tried and never yet found wanting, to take up one who, no matter what his qualifications are, will certainly lack experience.

Let T. persevere in his labor of love, and we are sure he will not despair, as he knows "success is not the constant guest of virtue," and if he does not succeed in defeating Gen. Huston, then and not till then, let him exclaim in disgust, "Let them alone, they are joined to their idols."

Gen. Grant for President.

Gen. Grant writes from Paris, implying that the democrats are trying to make "loyalty" odious, but that he hopes no Union soldier will ever be ashamed of the part he took in the war; and the Trenton Gazette responds as follows: In every way the road to a new democratic rebellion has been cleared of all impediments and obstructions. They have pursued the same tactics as in 1860, when they laid the Union, bound and helpless, at the feet and mercy of a triumphant rebellion. But the same sublime and unconquerable spirit that then rose equal to the occasion will now confront and defeat them. And time one man of pre eminent and illustrious fitness for leadership in this mission is Ulysses S. Grant. The grave perils of the time, the reactionary and revolutionary tendencies of the democratic party, and the growing and overbearing intolerance of the first estate and the doughface, all tend to make the General Grant shall be brought to the front as our presidential leader in the contest of 1880. We nominate him as the Republican leader in the impending struggle.

A CALCIUM LIGHT FOR FIREMEN.—The Chicago Fire Insurance Patrol now runs at night with a powerful calcium light in the front of the wagon. The light illuminates the street for blocks ahead, enabling the driver to pick out the defects in the road. It also warns people on the street, and warns them to get out of the way, and is also of great use at a fire, as it may be turned upon the burning building, and thus illuminate it through the windows, enabling the firemen to work more freely than they could in the dark. The expense is trifling, and it has been proposed to furnish the Fire Department with several.

The Annals of Alexandria—4th Series.

BY WM. F. CARR.

Chapter III.—Bellhaven and its Surroundings.

The Bellhaven warehouse "at the branch above Hunting Creek," was evidently the proper place for the holding of the new County Court of Fairfax, and the county seat of the community was doubtless established there at an early day. The public landing and the county wharf at Point West, built by the public while Bellhaven was still a portion of Prince William county, and the warehouse lot on the hill with the Court House lot (now occupied by the market square) and a church lot with a frame chapel on the hill north of Oranoke Creek, (the Gut), were in public use and occupancy at this period. The jail, frame court house, and a school house were built on the court house lot. The warehouse continued to be the centre of trade, and the religion of the time found what ever public expression it had on the northern hill. Such was the hamlet of Bellhaven when the boy George Washington first saw it.

The Justices of the new county obeyed the law which required "that in every county the court cause to be set up a pillow, pair of stocks and a whipping post near the court house, and a ducking stool," and they also made arrangements to procure, as required by 12 Henry, VII., "scaled weights of half hundred, quarters, half quarters, seven pounds, four pounds, two pounds, one pound, measures of all and yard, of bushel, half bushel, peck and gallon of Winchester measure, gallon, pottle, quart, pint, half pint of wine measure, out of England." Most of the weights and measures compared with the standard at the tower of London are still in the office of the Clerk of the Market, not twenty yards from the spot in which they were deposited 133 years ago. They are of copper and bear the inscription, "Fairfax county, Virginia, 1744," and the town weights and measures will doubtless continue the standard of Alexandria weights and measures until the decimal system of weights succeeds the pounds and quarters, as the decimal system of money has succeeded the pounds and shillings. The ducking stool, however, is no longer the terror of tenants, the stocks and the pillory have been abolished, and the whipping post long ago removed from "no one the court house" to the jail yard, has never been removed; and near its old location one of the barred gates of the new police station serves as an effective substitute.

A sketch which adorns the title to "A Map of the Most Inhabited part of Virginia, of Fry and Jefferson," gives a lively picture of a Virginia tobacco warehouse in those days. Had you then been taught to paint pictures this might be believed to be a photograph of a scene at Hunting Creek warehouse in 1744. The warehouse stored with hogsheads that can be seen through the windows, and one of which is open in the doorway, makes up the back ground. On the right a Dutch barge with high poop deck lies moored beside the wharf, upon which stands a tripod with huge scales and "50's," (such as might have been seen on Clazovoe wharf as late as 1860.) A tobacco cask is on the scales. Two negroes clothed only with breech cloths are cooping other casks. A tobacco inspector, in a cocked hat, stands by the scales and is noting down the tare and trett of the cask. On a what a short distance off is a pile of lumber and a warehouse with a rickety and tall, and men are dimly seen there storing barrels of good Hollands. This is the business aspect. Near the warehouse, evidently in the shade of the east wall sits a Virginian, with cocked hat, ruff and knee breeches, rests both hands on his cane, and enjoys a pipe, not a modern Turkish, infidel pipe, coiled like the old serpent that raided Eden, but a good Christian, Indian pipe, straight as an arrow. Near him stands another Virginian similarly attired, who talks, and who enforces his speech with the forefinger of one hand, but keeps the other hand in his pocket. Between the two the Dutch skipper listens and laughs, and gives a side glance at a young negro (also in a breech cloth) who is bringing up a gin cocktail. There is only one goblet, and there are three men, but on looking closer we see that the negro has a gourd bottle in his left hand, and all anxiety for the group terminates.

Among the pupils of the old field school of Bellhaven neighborhood was Lee Massey afterwards one of the pastors of Christ Church. The only resident hereabouts at that time, who has left a record of the aspect of the country is this. When he was an old man he gave his deposition in a pending suit, stating his recollection of this neighborhood in his youth. I have transcribed such portions as relate to the geography of the streams now known as "Hoot's Run" and "Tan House Drain."

Lee Massey, aged fifty-two years, being sworn deposed and said that in the year 1739, when he was about seven years of age, he came with his mother into Fairfax county (then Prince William) and continued to live with her except at short intervals till the year 1759, on a tract of land of her's, about one hundred miles from Alexandria and part of Howsen's patent that for many years of his infancy he was in coming from school had occasion to cross and recross two small runs or branches which cross the main road from Alexandria to Cameron and empty into Great Hunting Creek, the most easterly of which runs quite through the land he lives on; that he is well acquainted with the lands adjacent to Alexandria as he is with any part of his own estate; that when he first came with his mother into Fairfax and all the time he resided with her the run or branch next to Alexandria was called and known by the name of White Oak Swamp, and the other is about a half a mile more westerly, was called and known by the name of Timber Branch.

Q. Was Jones' Point, otherwise Piper's Point, ever an island?

A. In high tides the water followed around it and in low tides it did not.

Q. What do you mean by high tides?

A. I do not mean spring tides but common high tides.

Q. Was there any firm land on the Point over which the high tides did not flow?

A. There was about ten acres when I first saw it.

Q. What divided the firm land on the Point from the main land?

A. A wet pocon grown with yellow, small ash.

Q. Were there any guts that surrounded the land of the Point?

A. There was one that emptied into the waters westward of the Point, which ran northwardly a considerable distance, then took a turn eastwardly and emptied into a pocon.

Q. What sort of gut was that?

A. A deep one, and they used to catch fish there by making a hedge across at the mouth of it to catch herrings at the time. Fish might be caught in every little gut that emptied into the river.

Q. How wide was the pocon from the easterly termination of the gut to the river in an easterly tide?

A. I cannot pretend to say with precision how wide it was, but I suppose it to have been as wide as the dry land on the upper part of the Point adjoining.

Q. How wide was the pocon that the people used in crossing from the main to the dry part of the Point?

A. They crossed generally along the river side, and I do not know of them anywhere else. The main land is about forty yards from the dry part of the Point.

Q. Did people cross the pocon on horseback?

A. I do not recollect that they did, but I do not doubt of their crossing on horseback as they tended a cross on the Point.

Q. Did carriages ever cross there?

A. I do not recollect that they did, but suppose they rather could not in the state it was in at the time I am speaking of.

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Q. How long is it since the main adjoining what is called the pocon was cleared?

A. I was an old field clear of stumps when I first knew it, upwards of forty-two years ago, (1743.) * * * The run or branch next to Alexandria was called White Oak Swamp from the head of the branch to tide water, and then it was called Harris' Gut * * * The pocon between the high land next to the town and the firm land on the Point was not more wet than the pocon in general on the river side.

News of the Day.

A tornado on Thursday evening totally demolished a settlement in the suburbs of Chicago and devastated the country. A farm house was blown down; Miss Bruner was instantly killed, and two young children were carried through the air and hurled dead to the ground twenty rods away. A laborer was lifted from the ground and his legs broken by falling. The destruction of property is very serious. At Madison, Wisconsin, a heavy rain fell, accompanied with hail, and a shower of sticks, stones, boards and twigs, taken up from the scene of devastation at Mineral Point. A laborer was lifted from the ground and his legs broken by falling. The destruction of property is very serious. At Madison, Wisconsin, a heavy rain fell, accompanied with hail, and a shower of sticks, stones, boards and twigs, taken up from the scene of devastation at Mineral